REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,722.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		November 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave Tuticorin 9
,, Ratnagherry	2	,, Colombo 10
,, Vingorla	2	,, Galle 11
,, Goa	3	,, Negapatam 14
,, Carwar	3	,, Pondicherry 15
,, Mangalore	4	,, Tuticherry 15
,, Cannanore	5	,, Madras 17
,, Tellicherry	5	,, Coconada 19
,, Calicut	6	,, Vizagapatam 20
,, Beypore	6	,, Gopanlpore 21
,, Cochin	7	,, False Point 22
,, Alleppy	7	Arrive CALCUTTA 24

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,049 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Nov. 1873.		Nov. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave BUSREH 23
,, Kurrachee	11	,, Fao 26
,, Guadur	12	,, Koweit 27
,, Muscat	13	,, Bushire 29
,, Bunder Abbas	16	Dec.
,, Bahrein	17	,, Linga 3
,, Linga	20	,, Bunder Abbas 7
,, Bushire	20	,, Muscat 7
,, Fao	22	,, Guadur 9
,, Mahomerah	22	,, Kurrachee 14
Arrive BUSREH	23	Arrive BOMBAY 15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 699 Tons 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,049 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 3 0 0
Second Class	,, 3 0 0
Third Class	,, 1 8 0
Horses	,, 4 0 0
Carriages	,, 4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BROWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. WASSUNTROW SUDANUNDJEE, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The S.S. ARABIA will sail on SATURDAY, the 1st Nov., at 2 P.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M. on that day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th October 1873.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9 Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, unequalled in quality, taste, and flavour, free from injurious colouring, and prepared from the choicest fruits of the season :—

Gouava Jelly, in 2 lb. pots	...	...	Rs. 18 per Dozen.
Roselle do. ,, ,,	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Lucknow Chutney, in bottles	...	...	,, 15 ,,
Mango do. ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Mild do. ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Madras do. ,,	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Cashmere do. in pints	...	...	,, 12
Bengal do. ,,	...	...	,, 12
Delicious do. ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Curry Powder, in bottles	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Do. do. Madras ,,	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Curry Paste ,,	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Mulligatawny Paste, in bottle	...	...	,, 18 ,,
Mango Fruit ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Ripe Mango ,,	...	...	,, 24 ,,
Pine Apple ,,	...	...	,, 15 each.
Mango Preserves, in jars	...	...	,, 10 ,,
Do. Pickle ,,	...	...	,, 4 ,,
Do. do. in kegs	...	...	,, 4 ,,
Do. do. in bottles	...	...	,, 9 per Dozen.
Lime do. ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Cashmere Pickle, ,,	...	...	,, 12 ,,
Tepp Sauce ,,	...	...	,, 9 ,,
Nepaul Pepper, 2 oz. bottles	...	...	,, 6 ,,

ALSO,

China Preserves of Sorts.

All Orders should be accompanied with a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 3rd November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. PERA, (2,119 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain R. Methven, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November 6th,	to Calcutta.
LOMBARDY	2,723 Tons,	,, 8th,	to Bombay.
POCHARA	2,253 Tons,	,, 13th,	to Bombay.
POONAH	2,182 Tons,	,, 20th,	to Calcutta.
BYDASPES	2,784 Tons,	,, 27th,	to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of Landed Property in Sopjee Dhunjee Lane, and Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, which was to be held TO-DAY is postponed till the 15th of December 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Brougham &c., &c., at No. 16, Maria Hill on the Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, opposite the Parsee Temple.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 1st November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., of a Gentleman left Bombay, the same comprises rich cut glasswares, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, a set of 6 best electro-plated dish covers, hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, liquor and egg frames, waiter, ice pitcher, epergne, tea and coffee service in 4 pieces, tea urn, set of spoons and forks, a set of plated handle dessert knives and forks, fish knife and fork, double and single branch piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, rich cut-glassware, carved blackwood furniture, such as dining round oblong, pier, sofa, card, work, writing, washing, and dressing, tables, sideboard, dining and dressing to an easy, folding, arm and without arm chairs, conversation and reclining couches, screens, a mahogany grand square piano, by Broadwood and Sons, plated, one and four light hanging argand lustres, table and reading lamp, pictures, standing-room carpets, table cover, table ornaments, flower vases bronze and Parian figures, clocks, iron four-post bedstead, campcots, child's cradle and cot, toilet and chival glass, coolers and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense and cook-room articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built Light Miniature Brougham.

The Property of a Gentleman no longer requiring.

A very powerful young Chestnut Australian Horse.

The property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1873.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANDORA HILL.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st November, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mrs. A. Fernand, and by order of the Mortgagee, the undermentioned landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with a Bungalow called Prospect Lodge, standing thereon, situate at Bandora Hill, in the sub-district of Salsette, in the district of Tanna, in the Presidency of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,501 square yards, and registered under No. 4, in the Tannah Collector's Book, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Quadro, on the south by the property of Mrs. Pennie, on the west by the Bandora Hill Road, and on the east by a vacant ground.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1873.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled or Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. and 22s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s. ; Purpose Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 33s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, AS SUPPLIED TO

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 28th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Bombay," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents for Bombay .....WHEATLEY & Co.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY and WATCHES.

RACHING MAKE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from	£ 5 0 to £50
,, Ear-rings	,,	£ 1 10 to £10
,, Lockets	,,	£ 1 0 to £20
,, Suites	,,	£10 10 to £50
,, Chains Per Ounce	,,	£6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from	£10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from	£ 5 to £250
,, Lockets	from	£ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from	£ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from	£50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 1ST NOV.

THE SENSATIONAL OPERATIC ROMANCE, ENTITLED,

SOLOMON'S SWORD,

or

NOORANEE THE INNOCENT,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY AN ENTIRELY NEW HINDOOSTANEE OPERA,

LAILY AND MUJNOO.

N. B.—No pains or expense have been spared to make the New Opera worth seeing.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street ; Messrs. DORABJEE JAMSETJEE & Co., Kalbadevi ; and at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES DICKSON having returned from Europe and resumed charge of our Business, the POWELL of ATTORNEY held by Mr. BRADY NICHOLSON to act during his absence is CANCELLED.

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 1st November 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, & CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share (Free of Income Tax) being at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June last, and that the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 15th November 1873. The Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 15th November 1873, both days inclusive.

J. FINLAYSON, Agent.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

SWISS CONDENSED MILK,

Pure, Wholesome, and Agreeable,

IMPORTED OVERLAND WEEKLY

BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR NOVEMBER, 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—

Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
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Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies :—

P. & O. Co.
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Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hanmond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad .....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore .....“Spectator” Office.
Calcutta .....Wyman & Co.
Egulpoora .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....“Sindian” Press.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., “Madras Times,” and “Madras Mail” Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund .....“Observer” Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

WANTED, a few good JOBBING COMPOSITORS.—Apply personally at this Office.

NOW PUBLISHED.

CHARGES AND PENALTIES under the INDIAN ARTICLES of WAR, with Notes and Extracts from Standard Works and Army Orders of latest date, compiled by Major Dodd. Price Rs. 2-12.

Orders Registered at BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

11, MIDDLETON ROW, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATION for FAMILIES and BACHELORS by DAY or MONTH. Rs. 100 upwards Monthly ; Re. 5 Daily. Gas and Water laid. Address Mrs. OAKES.

NOTICE.—Arrangements have been made with the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co., Engineers and Contractors, for the Manufacture and Sale of IVE'S PATENT DEEP WELL EXCAVATOR, for Clay, Kankur, Shingle, and all other hard Soils, from the bed of large Bridge foundation Wells for the better sinking of them. The above Firm will receive, attend to, and execute all Orders with the greatest despatch, and afford every information on the subject.

R. IVES, D.P.W.,
Late of the Raver Bridge Works, P. N. S. R.

Rangoon, 8th October 1873.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, anticorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E., would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalade ; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence ; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

*** Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN,

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been authorized to accept also FIRE RISKS on behalf of the above Company, are now prepared to grant both FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at terms quite as favourable as those offered by any other first-class Offices.

Further particulars on application.

KNOOP & Co.,
'Agents Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at No. 3, Church Lane, on THURSDAY, the 6th November 1873, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following RESOLUTION passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held on the 14th instant :—

"That Mr. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Merchant of Bombay, be appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Company in place of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., and that his remuneration be the same as was received by Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th October 1873.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOW READY, an INDIAN READY RECKONER, on an entirely new system, the rates progressing Pie by Pie from 1 Pie to 10 Rupees, and by a Rupee at a time from 11 to 100 Rupees, with other useful Tables. Price (delivered in Bombay), Rs. 1-12, if posted Rs. 2, per copy.

Copies can be had from TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona, and from the Compiler.

ALEXANDER MOORHOUSE,
B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

HYDERABAD DECCAN CITY RACES.

GRAND SWEEP OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

Committee of Management.—Captain Ahmed Abdoolah, G. H. Farrell, Esq., and J. G. J. Lowe, Esq.

Tickets at Government Rs. 10, or Halli Sicca Rs. 12 each. There are to be about 24 Races.

After deducting 15 per cent. to cover expenses and a percentage for the fund, the holders of the winner and second horse in each race will receive prizes, which will be notified after 10th January 1874.

3,000 Government Rupees will be divided among those who draw Starters.

To close on the 10th January 1874.

The Drawing will take place in public at the Secretary's Office on the Course.

Applications accompanied by a Remittance to be made to

LOWE & COMPANY,
Managers, Hyderabad Deccan, Chudderghaut.

Hyderabad, 7th October 1873.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 289 of 1871.

LOWJEE HEERJEE, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Third Bhoiwada Street, in the Island of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

JADHOWJEE CURSON, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Jugjeewan Kika Street, without the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid, and CUPPOORBAI, his wife, and MOOLJEE JADHOWJEE and NANJEE JADHOWJEE, Hindoo Infants, residing at No. 72, Jugjeewan Kika Street, aforesaid, and CHUGGON JADOWJEE, an infant, by his Mother and Guardian the said CUPPOORBAI .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Thirtieth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, the following immoveable property will be Sold by Public Auction, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Nineteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Lowjee Heerjee Jadhowjee Curson, Cuppoorbai, wife of the said Jadhowjee Curson, and Mooljee Jadhowjee, Nanjee Jadhowjee, and Chuggon Jadhowjee, infants, or any of them, in all that piece of land, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the west side of Jugjeewan Kika Street, in the Subdistrict of Bhoideshwar, containing by admeasurement Five Hundred and Sixty-seven and Three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes formerly under No. 67 and now under No. 74, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Nos. 47, 47, and 47, and bounded on the north by the property of Oojambai, daughter of Lalloobhoy Saiwalla, on the south by the property of Pestonji, widow of the late Dji Mooljee, on the east by Jugjeewan Kika Street, and on the west by a sweepers' passage, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Jadhowjee Cursonjee and his tenants, and are now partly in the occupation of the said Jadhowjee Curson and partly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Lowjee Heerjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 23, Apollo Street,—Dated this 11th day of October 1873.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

TOWN HALL.

FINE ART EXHIBITION!

OPEN DAILY,

FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE A GALLERY OF

200 OIL PAINTINGS.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

ADMISSION—EIGHT ANNAS.

LOW & LOFFLER,

MANAGERS.

Dr. T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We the Undersigned have the honour to request you to call a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY at the TOWN HALL, at an early date, to consider and adopt a Memorial to Government against the SALT BILL now before the Legislative Council of Bombay, and generally against the undue haste with which the work of Legislation is at present carried on in this Presidency.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
J. A. Forbes.
Ardaseer Hormusjee.
H. E. Bright.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
A. J. Macdonald.
Kessowjee Naik.
R. A. Dallas.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Ahmedbhoy Hubbeebhoy.
E. D. Sassoon.
Raghoonath Narayen.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.
Merwanjee Framjee Panday.
H. W. Payne.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Vurjeevandas Mahdowdas.
Alexander Allanjee.
Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
R. R. Cormack.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Vishwanath N. Mandlik.
Andrew Hay.
Tapidas Vurjdas.
William A. Baker.
Sorabjee Framjee Patell.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
Ardaseer B. Kapadia.
Dwarkadas Vussonjee.
Mahomed Ally Rogay.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Dhurumseybhoy Poonjabhoy.
S. A. de Carvalho.
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas.
M. R. Quadros.
William Nixon.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servac.
J. A. Simson.
Thakordas Atmaram.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.
Frank Jefferson.
Limjee Manockjee.
Ramjee Mahlowjee.
N. Randle.
B. M. Wingfield.
Janardhan S. Gadgil.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee.
Cowasjee Hormusjee.
Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia.
Goculdas Liladhur.
Rehmoobhoy Hubibbhoy.
Rameh under Luximonjee.
T. Matheson.
Dhurumsey Khimjee.
Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee.
Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy.
Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee.
Vundravandas Purshotumdas.
C. H. Byrne.
Muncherjee Pestonjee.
Janardeun Gopal.
W. G. Mayhew.
Cowasjee C

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 31st OCTOBER.

EXCHANGE on London has still a downward tendency, and the transactions of to-day have been in favour of sellers.

Government Securities have hardly altered in value, but the quoted prices are fully maintained.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. to 7/16 nom.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10¾d. to 9/16.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 3/16d.
Credit do.	1s. 10¾d. 5/16d.
Documents, do.	1s 10¾d. to 7/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9¾d. to 13/16.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞	
Do' demand 100¼	
On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞	
Do. demand 99 15/16	
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 225	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111¼ to ¼
Four & half per cent.	107¼
Four per cent.	105¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	108
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	96¼
New French Loan 5 per cent, unstamped paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-0-6
Carolus ,,	200.
Mexican Dollars ,,	222
Five-Franc Pieces ,,	221½
Bar Silver ,,	107¼ to 107½
Gold Lea ,,	16-12
Bar Gold 19 ct. English 100 touch ,,	16-14
Australian Gold ,, 100 touch ,,	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamer weaker: the Dione obtained £3-10-0 for a cargo, Cochin to London. The Coldinghame is reported under offer for the rice ports.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabolams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Outr India	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£2 17s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 15s.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		.. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 31st OCTOBER.

MARKET firm for Bank of Bombay and National Bank shares. Spinning shares lower.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value W sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New ..	702½
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	272½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	180
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	45 ex.
40,000	200	all	2½pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125½
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	219-2-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	242
.....	£20	109-12	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	186-3-1	do.	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co. 1,380
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Fraze Land & Pier Co. Ld. 105
750	2,000	all	20p.c.	Mazagon Land 900
5,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited 395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,480
5/0	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.	1,200
9/3	1,000	all	90*	Bombay United	1,200
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	255
2,500	2,000	all	50p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,700
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,700
750	1,000	all	...	Jeeraj Ballo Mills	1,245
2,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,405
300	1,000	all	100p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,280
800	2,500	all	150p.c.	Oriental	3,750
600	2,500	400	100p.c.	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soondardas Spinning	1,375

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

1565	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,500
300	2,000	1,100	150p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
158	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	5,500
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	995
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
800	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
350	2,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	3,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	4,700
300	2,000	1,500	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	625
300	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	635
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	1,200
450	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	800
300	600	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	570
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
300	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	480
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,350	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	60 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	856
450	1,000	all	80 p.c*	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,800	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,265 xd
1,000	50	all	45 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	12 pc.	Mechanics Build'gs Co.	27
	500	all	45 pc.	Preacher & Co	425
	250	all	40 pc.	Vingas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

A LARGE business has taken place in Dyed and Printed Goods yesterday, but we have no important sales to report in Grey descriptions. The market continues steady, and prices are quite unaltered. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

500	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs. 4	2 6
900	,, ,, T. Cloth	29 in. 24 yds. 5¼ lbs.	,, 3	7 0
500	,,B. G. & Yellow F.	24 in. 23 yds.	,, 4	7 6
4000	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds.	,, 4	5 6
1,400	,,White Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds. Rs. 2-10 to	4	2 0
2,000	,,Orange ,,	42 in. 20 yds.	,, 2	9 0
500	,,Purple ,,	40 in. 20 yds.	,, 2	13 0
1,200	,, B. O. P. White P.	40 in. 20 yds.	,, 4	3 6

COTTON.

Reuter's telegrams of the 30th instant report the Liverpool Market as closing a little steadier, and quotes Fair hollerah at 5¾d. per lb. Besides an advance of 1/16 in Oomrawuttee there is no change in the prices of other sorts. The market here has been very , and prices show no alteration. The following sales were yesterday effected by European firms:—

40 candies New Hinguughaut (F. P. B.)	Rs. 237 (2 months,)
25 ,, Old Dh herah	,, 179
25 ,, ,, Juigaum	,, 185

METALS.

The market is steady, and prices are well maintained. The following sale is reported:—

600 cwts. Copper Braziers ..... Rs. 58½ per cwt.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 25th October 1873.

	Open 1,266¼ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching		88,695	7	0
Merchandize		1,39,467	9	0
Electric Telegraph		657	7	6
Municipal Trains, &c.		647	8	0
	Total Rs.	2,88,667	15	6
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles	Total Rs.	2,95,435	12	6
	Decrease Rs.	6,767	13	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	H. A. Blanchard	Hardy	Rangoon, August 14.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Kurrachee (s)	Begts	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Boadicea, Anderson, to Liverpool.
Barque Hiwatha, Umnee, to Rangoon.
Barque Jane, Butal, to Chittagong via Cochin.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Australis, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Penang, to Cutch and Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Cutch.
Steamer Oorua, to Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS

Oct.			
28	Elgin (s)	Millar	London, Sept. 2.
	Duke of Argyll	Binnie	Newport, July 10.
	Statesman (s)	Valliant	Hong-Kong, Oct. 11.
	Maharatha (s)	Withers	Moulmein, Oct. 23.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
28	Massilia (s)	———	Bombay and Galle.
	Hindoo (s)	———	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
28	Massilia (s)	———	Calcutta.
29	Oriental (s)	———	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—31st OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cells, s, 18 bales papers, Heptoola Allibhoy.
Killarney, s, 30 cases slates, Bhicoo Saizba & Co.; 259 barrels cement, Heptoola Allibhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel, s, 1 bale paper, Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co.; 15 bundles straw boards, and 2 package spapers, Hajee Esmail Jaitha's Son & Co.; 61 cases sherry, 20 cases hocks, 30 cases claret, and 25 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Rajpoot, 22 casks blackings, Wallace & Co; 20 casks shot, Tyabally Dawoodjee.
Walmer Castle, 79 packages papers, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; 105 cases window glass, Ameeroodin Fazulally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Bardigals, 237 cases claret, Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS—31st OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shahpoor, 31 bales cotton, Hajee Nahomed Husson; 1,200 bags linseed, Samjee Veerjee.
Boadecia, s, 6 bales hides, Remtola Goolam Mahomed.
Celia, s, 659 bags wheat, Rowjee Nagjee; 99 bales cotton, Gorjee Ludha; 62 bales cotton, Pestonjee Bomanjee; 100 bales cotton, B. Claman & Co.; 31 bales wool, Rotybux; 75 bales cotton, N. Bomanjee; 1,000 bundles gallis, Premjee Runchordass; 5,797 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Australia, s, 81 bales cotton, D. & G. Hoosein Sons & Co.; 59 bales cotton, Mahomedbhoy Kooverjee & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Jeetha Parsotum; 24 bales cotton, K. Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Peru, s, 177 pieces E. teeth, Abdoolrymon Ahmed; 273 pieces E teeth, Mamlehunker Harrishunker; 190 pieces E teeth, Cherrumbhoy Allobhoy.
Australia, s, 4,450 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 3 cases beerabole, Dadoobhoy Dossa; 163 cases mother o' pearl shells, Mahomedbhoy Coorjee; 14 cases mother o' pearl shells, Razsally Alibhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa, s, 25 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 5 bales skins, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam, s, 59 bales twist, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 23 bales twist, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 bundles sharkfins and 11 packages fishmaws, Meralibhoy Dama; 12 packages fishmaws and 67 packages sharkfins, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 519 bundles sharkfins, Currumbhoy Ebram; 6 bundles fishmaws, Allana Munjee; 90 cwts. sandalwood, Rehemtoobhoy Habibboy; 30 chests opium, N. G. Abraham; 25 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 346 bundles sharkfins, C. Heerjee; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 15 chests opium, R. Khimjee & Co; 21 chests opium, S. N. Tolatee; 12 chests opium, G. Singanee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam, s, 13 chests opium, Curseejee Bomanjee; 15 chests opium, V. Hemchund; 1 chest opium, G. Chajeeram; 12 chests opium, G. Singanee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 29.

Sainter, Surgeon Major, Bengal Brigade Medical Staff, on medical certificate, from Fort Lahore.

OCTOBER 30.

Stevens, Major, 1st Light Cavalry, on leave from Poona.
Macpherson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Robertson, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Vaughan, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Reid, Surgeon Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Scott, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Wicks, Lieutenant, 68th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Douglas, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras 21st Regiment N. I., from furlough, from England.
Lake, Sub-Lieutenant, 50th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Tomnocky, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 1st Battalion, 60th Rifles, on duty, from England.
Bombay, Major, Bengal Deputy Commissariat, H. A. D., on duty, from England.
Seaton, Captain, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Ravenshaw, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 6th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Grainger, Sub-Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Morton, Surgeon, Major, Medical Establishment, from furlough, from England.
Knyvett, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Jebb, Lieutenant, Bengal 26th Cameronians, to join, from England.
Chalmer, Captain Bengal 92nd Highlanders, from leave, from England.
Martin, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.
Tomkins, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Marshall, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Umballa.
Georges, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 40th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Alexander, Sub-Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, on duty, from England.
Purchas, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 40th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Gray, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Miller, Captain, Bengal 1st Regiment, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURE—OCTOBER 30.

Wicks, Lieutenant, 68th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

OCTOBER 31.

Christie, Captain, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, on duty, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 29th October, 1873.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Surgeon General B M S the officer commanding D-S R H A and Detachment 3rd Hussars are authorized to indent for one extra Blanket for each man under their respective commands during the approaching Camp of Exercise and march to Poona and Mhow, the Blankets are subsequently to be returned into Store in accordance with G O G No 572 of 1874.

The undermentioned Officers, are directed to proceed and join the Deolalee Depot for duty during the Trooping season:—

Lieut F B Dillon, 66th Foot, and Lieut & Q Regly, 2-7th Fusiliers.

Lieutenant Dill and Regly will travel by Rail at the public expense.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 29th October, 1873.

Officers proceeding on duty to the Camp of Exercise will be provided with free passage by rail for themselves, their authorized number of servants, and the ordinary complement of chargers as prescribed in para 127 Transport Regulations Part II.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

49th Foot—Major C Fitzgerald, to remain in England, from 18th September to 31 December 1873, on medical certificate.

Sub Lieutenant T M Rundall, from 15th August to 13th October 1873, on private affairs.

83rd Foot—Surgeon Major A R Hudson, to England, per Troop Ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 28.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr A Cruickshank, Principal Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Vizagapatam, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough, from 8th December next.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr James Frederick Smaith to act as Principal Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Vizagapatam during the absence of Mr Cruickshank on furlough or until further orders. To join on being relieved by Mr Horsfall.

Mr Charles William Wall Martin, to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Madura, but to act as Sub-Collr and joint Mag of that District during the absence of Mr Ellis on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr George Stuart Forbes, to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Tanjore.

Capt Aubrey William O Saunders, H M 21st Fusiliers, 1st Battalion, 60th Rifles, from the Poonamallee Depot, to be Cantonment Mag of Poonamallee.

Mr J W Reid, Dist and Sessions Judge of North Malabar, resumed charge of the Court from Mr W Logan on the 22nd instant.

Surgn-Major G Bidie, M D, Supt Govt Central Museum, Madras, resumed charge of the office on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

Mr Henry Thomas Roe, Madras Civil Service, reported his arrival at Madras on the 26th instant, per P and O Steamer Hindostan.

Mr Sydenham Henry Wyne is admitted as a Member of the Madras Civil Service from the 21st instant, the date of his arrival at Madras.

Captain A W O Saunders is invested with the powers of a Mag of the 1st Class within the limits of the Cantonment of Poonamallee.

The Reverend A Mylius of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Naidupett, in the Nellore District, has been licensed to grant Certificates of Marriage between Native Christians.

The three months' privilege leave granted to Surg-Maj W Fry, Actg Surgn, 4th District, is cancelled at his own request.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt E S Berkely, Staff Corps, Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 2nd Class on furlough on private affairs for six months under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay or Rangoon.

Capt V E Law, Cavy Genl Lt-t, Supt Rajpootana State Railway Police, on furlough on private affairs for 20 months, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The furlough to Europe granted in G O G No 261, dated 17th October 1873, to Capt (Brevet Major) A D Parsons, 3rd Squadron Officer 1st Regt Lt Cavy is cancelled at his own request.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Madras Staff Corps.

Capt Thomas Henry Way to be Major, from the 22nd October 1873.

The undermentioned Officers, have reported their return from Europe:—

Capt H T Harris, Staff Corps, Quarter Master 40th Native Infantry, arrived at Mangalore on the 29th October 1873.

Lieut A V Check, Staff Corps, 1st Squadron subaltern, 1st Light Cavalry, arrived at Bombay on the 19th October 1873.

Surgn-Maj J Brett, M D, Garrison Surgeon, Bellary, is permitted to retire from the service, from the 29th October 1873, on a pension of £365 per annum.

List of Military Officers of the Madras Establishment permitted to return to duty.

Surg Maj C Smith, Lieut Col G B Bowen, Capt C R Oxley, Capt A R E Campbell and Lieut A V Chick.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 13th October 1873.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that General Officers commanding divisions and districts will forward to the Adjutant General's office, at the end of each period of drill instruction, a report on the mode in which the order in question has been carried out.

At the end of the last period, which will also be the close of the drill season a full report on the working of the new system will be submitted, which will also contain the information required by para. 11 of the order in question, with regard to the capacity of the soldiers.

Capt A A Dick, Comdt 11th Bengal Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for sick furlough to Europe.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to remain at the Thomason College, Roorkee, and continue their studies till 1st September 1874:—

Lieut W T McLaughlin, 48th Foot.
Lieut A J F Reid, 5th Punjab N Infy.
Lieut G K Deane, 4th Hussars.

With reference to G O C C dated 12th September 1873, p. 351, the name of Lieut J Leach, A Battery 19th Brigade, is to be removed from the list of officers detached for the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, and that of Lieut W J Clarke, No. 2 Battery 13th Brigade, substituted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Surgn Maj E Y Kellett, British Medical Service, is posted to the 8th brigade, R A. for two years, vice Guthrie, M D., appointed to the Mhow Depot.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 14th August 1873.

Surgn E G Russell, 45th, Bombay.

The permission granted to Lieut R F Atkinson, 67th Foot, to study at the Thomason College, Roorkee, is cancelled.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 11th Sept 1873, directing Surgn W Nash, M D, to assume medical charge of the 72nd Foot, as a temporary measure.

Oude Division order, dated the 20th Sept 1873, directing Surgn E Mulvany to assume medical charge of the 41st N I.

Peshawur District order, dated the 13th Sept 1873, placing the services of 2nd Class Vety Surgn R Rowe at the disposal of Mr Thacker, Remount Agent for duty in Calcutta, retaining veterinary charge of the horses of H-10th R A at Jarrackpore.

Gwalior District order, dated the 30th Augt 1873, directing Surgn M D O'Connell, M D., 42nd R. to proceed to Jhansie, for temporary duty with the 104th Foot, vice Surgn R Mc Millan, and appointing Surgn G A Davidge, 106th Foot, to the medical charge of the above battery, in addition to his other duties.

Mooradabad Station order, dated the 4th Augt 1873, directing Surgn Maj A R Hilson, M D., Civil Surgeon, to assume medical charge of the 45th N I from the 2nd August 1873.

Bareilly Station order, dated the 25th Aug 1873, directing Capt A W Graham, Qrmr 38th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect, from the 12th July, vice Lieut J R Hobday, on leave.

Landour Station order, dated the 8th Sept 1873, directing Capt L S Warren, 65th Foot, to act as Station Staff Officer, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt H H F Gifford.

23nd N I—Regimental order, dated the 15th Sept 1873, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure, on leave, of Col W D Mountain, Comman ant:—

Lieut Col G A Williams, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Capt T N Walker, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Capt E C S Jackson, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt W F Dodsworth, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

5th Lancers.—Lieut A Hunt, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 8th Sept 1873 to the 8th Jan 1874, in extension.

11th Hussars—Capt J S. Black, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 1st Oct 1873 to the 30th Sept 1874.

[This cancels the leave granted in G O C C 18th November 1872, p. 374.]

15th Hussars—Lieut W White, for one month, from date of leaving regimental post for embarkation, and thence to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months from date of embarkation.

Royal Artillery—Col C Hutchinson, C B, Brigade from the 6th Nov to the 5th Dec in extension, to remain in England, on private affairs.

Capt and Adjt J E Gubbins, (5th Brigade,) to England, for four months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

5th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Lieut H N M'Rae, to Calcutta, from the 14th Oct to the 13th Dec, in extension of privilege leave, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

12th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Capt G urner, to remain in Cashmere, on medical certificate, from the 15th Oct to the 15th Nov, in extension.

49th Foot.—Lieut J G Ponsonby, to England on private affairs, for four months from date of embarkation.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion—Lieut and Adjt R Chalmer, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

65th Foot—Lieut H A Rasch, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment to appear before a medical board.

106 h Foot—Capt J H Gaisford, in extension, from the 15th Sept, pending retirement from the service.

Staff Corps—Col W D Morgan, (Commandant 32nd N I.) to Simla and Adjacent hills, from the 5th Sept to the 15th Dec, on medical certificate.

Maj N Barton, (Wing Officer 25th Native Infantry,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt A F Lindsay, (2nd Squadron Officer 8th Bengal Cavalry to Mussoorie, from the 18th Sept to 31st Oct, on private affairs.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 3	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 3	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 15	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 4	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 3	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States		
Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

			7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday		Nov. 3	Monday		Dec. 1
,,		,, 10	,,		,, 8
,,		,, 17	,,		,, 15
,,		,, 24	,,		,, 22
,,		,,	,,		,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Nov. 4	Tuesday	Dec. 16
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 30
,,	Dec. 2	,,	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year:—

Saturday ..... Nov. 15 Saturday ..... Dec. 13

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

3rd Nov. 1873.	*21st Nov. 1873.	12th Dec. 1873.	
*7th ,, ,,	24th ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,	
10th ,, ,,	28th ,, ,,	*19th ,, ,,	
14th ,, ,,	1st Dec. ,,	22nd ,, ,,	
17th ,, ,,	*5th ,, ,,	26th ,,	
	8th ,, ,,	29th ,,	

* Persian Gulf steamers.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below:—

Regular dates.	*Supplemental dates.*
Monday ..... Nov. 24	Monday ..... Nov. 3
,, ... Dec. 22	,, ... Dec. 1
	,, ... ,, 29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under:—

Monday, Nov ember 24.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the

[redacted] TATTLER."

Would it be impossible to start a Swimming Bath in Bombay? Such institutions exist in London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and most of the other large towns of the United Kingdom, and as Bombay has as much water in her vicinity as any of the places mentioned, I do not see why she should not have a good public swimming tank. If a building were erected upon the Esplanade, pipes led out some distance into the sea could easily keep the place supplied with good clean briny; and, perhaps, if plentiful monsoons continue, and money for the purposes of the Bath were forthcoming in considerable quantities, fresh water might be let into the building for the benefit of those preferring it. I need not picture the delights which such an establishment would be the means of conveying. As I believe that nearly every Englishman in the city would take advantage of the opportunity of having a good clean swim, I feel confident that the scheme would pay. Now, ye speculators! Here is something for your money.

India is a pretty large field for sportsmen, and one might think that one might shoot in it without jostling his neighbour or suspecting that his neighbour was jostling him. But *tot homines, quot sententiæ.*

Scene—The Bunder. Time—Evening. Enter bluff, stout Personage, and little, mild Personage.

Bluff Personage—Hah, and so you say that Butcher has been having capital sport, eh?

Little Personage—Yes, Dodger, I can assure you. He told me so himself.

Bluff Personage—And killed thirty brace of snipe in a day, eh? Come now, that's too good. Hah—hah—thirty brace of snipe in one day!

Little Personage—I am sure it's true. Butcher showed me the snipes. Capital sport, isn't it?

Bluff Personage—Damned good, damme. Where—hah—did Butcher shoot them?

Little Personage (shyly)—I don't think it would be fair to tell you that, and you a sportsman yourself. He—he!

Bluff Personage—O damme! I merely wanted to know *if he was shooting on my ground!* If I find any man shooting over my ground, I'll prosecute him as sure as my name is Dodger. Have a cocktail.

(The little Personage trembles and does not refuse the cocktail.)

How do the young men of Bombay spend their holidays, did you say? They have various ways. Some fly to Matheran, where they are very particular about finding ponies that will gallop; some, philosophic and contemplative, go quietly down to Carnac Bunder, where they take a passage in the Harbour Ferry Steamer, and come quietly back again in the evening; some stay at home, some play billiards, some drink pegs, some hire a vehicle and drive magnificently to Bandora, and are fortunate if they return without having run over somebody or smashed the gharry; a few go to church if it is open. Is that all? No—I forgot—there are some who are bold *chevaliers de sport.* Of this latter description of Bombay young men I heard rather a good story the other day. Two of them, whose lives are chiefly spent in the Fort, resolved to "have a day of it" during the Dewallee. They would go a-shooting—nothing less—and so they duly told a number of friends that they were going a-shooting on such and such a day. The friends said they would go into mourning forthwith in anticipation of an event which the newspapers would in a day or two be sure to announce as singularly Melancholy Fatal Accident to Two Young Men!—Disastrous and Mortal Effect of the Incautious Use of Firearms!—Another Victim to Explosive Materials! It may have been to Cooria that they went, or it may have been to Bassein. They were "got up" faultlessly as sportsmen—shooting boots—shooting coat—sandwich box. But, singular to relate, they had no gun! The fact is that on the night before they set out, they asked every body who, to use a colloquialism, looked like a gun, "Have you a gun you could lend a fellow?" and being unsuccessful they had resolved to have their shooting excursion without that weapon. They had not even been able to raise the loan of a revolver. Passing through a village they encountered a Portuguese gentleman who was considerably awed by their appearance. He might have thought them gods—for such handsome sportsmen were seldom seen in that part of the country—but when they generously offered him a pull at their flask, he knew by the quality of the brandy that they were only mortal. He afterwards had internal symptoms which convinced him that he also was mortal. They asked him if he could lend them a gun—they would pay him. He considered for ten minutes, and then said he knew an old native who had a gun—a splendid gun—a hundred years old and more. By diplomacy, the moral effect of their appearance, and frequently addressing each other as, "Well, Major," "Well, Kurnol," they obtained the gun, and off they went to a dismal swamp adjoining—the little boys of the village making a procession, but instinctively keeping a long distance from the Sahibs, whose gun they suspected to have peculiarities. There were plenty of wild duck and snipe, and our heroes had shot about with the gun. A tremendous amount of noise was made, plenty of powder was burnt, but,

> What gave rise to no little surprise,
> None of the birds seemed any the worse."

Pardon me, Shade of genial Thomas Ingoldsby, for adapting your lines to so common-place a subject as young Bombay sportsmen and their doings! As the evening wore on the sharp shooters didn't find themselves regretting that they had not taken a retriever with them, because there was nothing to retrieve. Somehow or other, however, when they arrived in Bombay each had a brace of fowls. Ask them where they got them, and "Shot them, of course," was sure to be the disdainful reply. But there was a Ghost of Retribution flying about that day in the vicinity of the jheel, and to its intimate friends it hinted that it heard a peculiar conversation between two sportsmen and a little miserable village boy. "How much do you want for four moorgies?" "Four rupees." "O get out—don't try to come over us, you know—what, four rupees? Come, we'll give you three." "Achha, Sahib, tumara coosie," was the faint response, and by the rapidly darkening twilight two figures might have been seen behind a hedge furtively tying four hens to the barrel of a gun whose age alone entitled it to respect. The stillness around was broken for a moment with the exclamation, "Isn't it rummy? We'll astonish the fellows in Bombay. I think." Echo answered "rummy" as the figures disappeared in the darkness, station-wards.

Do not think that because Thackeray described the celebrities of "Our Street," he therefore made other streets lose their interest. There are several streets even in Bombay where a good deal of character may be encountered. There is one in the Fort, for instance, where a Hotel is situated. Until lately one of its chief rooms was converted into a "Free and Easy"—one of these institutions which were making rapid growth in Bombay and threatening to become a decided nuisance, but are now, I believe, being looked after by the police. The *habitués* of the "Free-and-Easy" clanked glasses in approbation of the singing of a German woman or two, and made night hideous with fiery choruses. Besides that, they certainly never went home till morning, and of course that gave neighbours who were compelled to be listeners a rather long spell of their sport and music. One or two respectable people residing in the street met together and signed a petition to the Commissioner of Police praying him to extinguish the Free and-Easy. The signatures of the respectable residents in the street were very quickly obtained, and the greatest and most virtuous unanimity was expressed by the signatories while they were, as it were, signing the death warrant of the "Free-and-Easy." But suddenly there came a pause in the serenely flowing process of obtaining signatures. One old gentleman maintained that he would see the other petitioners blowed—actually blowed—before he would sign. His reasons?—Why they were as thick as blackberries. Why should he be asked to sign when there were already such a number of nuisances in the Street who ought to be transported to Caranja or Elephanta, or some other hot place? Did not old Miss Squalini, in the next house, sing and play on the piano from early morn till late at night, and were not the songs monotonous, being apparently but three in number, all told, and the "pieces" undoubtedly "executed." The irascible respectable neighbour was rude enough to say that if the said pieces were not by "Chopin" it was not for want of frequent choppin' Then, were not the Furlongs within earshot, psalm-singing and groaning by day and by night continually? This infliction was enough, he protested, to make him hate Methodism for ever. Was there not over the way old Bob Ridley, who strummed, strummed, strummed upon his banjo for fourteen hours out of the twenty-four, and vocally invoked the charms of Miss Dinah and Nelly Gray? Somewhere overhead in the distance, did not the rusty voice of young Mr. Plover throw ballads upon the air in such a scarified and sanguinary condition that it was a relief to think that eternal space would put an end to their misery? Were not these Russians living next door? Was there not a Parsee rendezvous beneath? Tell him, then, to sign their petition against the Free-and-Easy, when amid the other noises of the street it introduced a variety which made the others be temporarily forgotten! He would, as he had said before, see the respectable signatories, one and all, blowed first before he would put his name to a document of such a description. The unfortunate individuals who brought him the petition he warned to fly from his house on pain of a large and ferocious dog striking up a deep and sudden attachment for them. Of course they went. If there were many such irascible people in a street, who could dare to say that a sojourn in it would not repay the exertions of a philanthropist?

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 28TH OCTOBER.

The season for commencing annual tours in the districts having commenced, Mr. Peile will leave this place on the 1st, and I hear Colonel Law, President of the Rajisthanik Sabha, will also go into the districts at or about the same time, so that the station will be denuded of all its residents, and dulness resume its sway.

The Gondal authorities have arrested and detained in custody two notorious budmashes named Bapoo and Jeewun Mullick (brothers), inhabitants of village Mairwuder, from which the arms and ammunition of the policemen posted in that village were a few months ago so unceremoniously taken away. It is said that a convicted prisoner who escaped from the Porebunder Jail in July last was seen at or near to Mairwuder before the raid on that village was committed, hence the natural presumption that Bapoo Mullick, who was also for some months in custody at Porebunder, was an accomplice in the attack upon Mairwuder; and if I be allowed a suggestion, I should say that if Bapoo Mullick be made an approver, much valuable information as to who the parties are, or who instigated, planned, and effected the attack upon the village, may be obtained, and thus lead to a discovery worth knowing. If I be correctly informed, besides the arms and ammunition robbed, the village was not molested in any other manner, hence the supposition that the whole thing was a villainous plot, got up by some deep designing knave to gratify his own wicked purposes.

Mr. Candy, C.S., arrived during last week, and assumed charge of the office of Judicial Assistant. He is highly spoken of, and hopes are entertained of his being as popular as his predecessor was.

BOMBAY.

Torture.—A hack buggy driver by name Goonoo Mhowjee was yesterday fined by Mr. Nana Morojee five rupees, for cruelly torturing his horse.

Office of the Registrar General.—According to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, the office of the Registrar General is to be removed to the New Secretariat building.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday at 11-15 A.M., on the occasion of the arrival of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

Political Agent of Kattywar.—Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, is expected to arrive in Bombay by the second mail of the current month.

Matriculation Examination.—More than one thousand candidates are to appear at the forthcoming Matriculation Examination in connection with the Bombay University.

Theft of a Watch.—Mr. M. A. D'Souza, residing at Matharpacady reported to the police on Thursday the theft of a gold open-faced London-made watch, valued at about Rs. 150.

Stud Department.—The annual horse show and distribution of prizes connected with this department will take place as usual at Rajcote during the race meeting in the month of December next.

The Case of the Parsee Priest of Nowsaree.—The case of the Parsee priest of Nowsaree against the Gaekwar's Sooba comes on for hearing at Surat next week. Barristers have been retained on both sides.

Serious Burns.—On Thursday a Hindoo boiler maker at the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mails, Tardeo, got seriously scalded from his waist downwards. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A Noted Thief.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a man named Ismael Ramzan, a noted thief, to four months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a dhotur, the property of one Babajee Govind.

Stripes.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, a Mussulman named Shaik Ahmed Hussein was sentenced to receive eight stripes, for stealing a piece of matting, the property of one Hoogapoo Canara.

Accident.—A Mahomedan lad named Abdool Rayman, aged about ten years, fell out of a window in the second storey of a house in Thalee Mohla. He was seriously hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Furious Driving.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a man named Luckmon Coover, a hack buggy driver, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with driving a vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring one Camadabai Amedshab. He was remanded to jail till the 15th instant.

The Salt Bill.—A vernacular newspaper says that the Salt Bill affects the interests not only of the proprietors and workers of the salt-pans, but of every consumer of that necessary of life; and, therefore, it has raised a universal outcry against it. If this Bill passes into law it will, according to the writer, considerably add to the fast growing unpopularity of Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Distant Greeting
Quadrille	After Dark — Coote.
Overture	Original — A. Coute.
Valse	Mima — Godfrey.
Selection	Bell Masura — Verdi.
Galop	Valentine

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

False Pretences.—A Hindoo named Chotilal Mooljee was charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, with obtaining by false pretences a quantity of sweetmeats, belonging to one Dyal Meghjee. Prisoner got sweetmeats, worth about six rupees, in the name of one Allana, a merchant. When the complainant went to Allana and demanded the money he denied all knowledge of the matter. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Baboorao, pleader, appeared for the defence.

Mofussil Small Causes Courts.—The *Hitechu*, of Ahmedabad, states that the Small Cause Court of Poona is not only not to be abolished, but that an additional Judge is to be appointed to it, owing to the number of suits having greatly increased, and maintains that the same should be done in the case of Ahmedabad. It seems that during the past year there were filed in the Poona Small Causes Court about 8,500 suits; while in that of Ahmedabad the number was 7,100. The Ahmedabad Small Causes Court brings into the State treasury nearly Rs. 22,000 annually, after defraying all its expenses.

The Gaekwar of Baroda.—An Anglo-Marathi newspaper publishes to a communication which attempts to defend the Gaekwar against the attacks which have been recently made on that Chief in various English and vernacular newspapers. It says that the calumnies are the productions of the enemies of Mulharao, and, therefore, not trustworthy. The present Resident being a new man in the Political Department and having had no experience of Baroda, is, the writer says, led away by the representations of these enemies of the Maharaja, but his upright and straightforward nature and his great love of truth, the writer is sure, will soon show him the falsity of all these calumnies.

Grant Road Theatre.—An advertisement of a performance to-night at the Grant Road Theatre by the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club announces a novelty which will doubtless draw a crowded house. The romantic piece, entitled, "Solomon's Sword," which has been produced with marked success on previous occasions, is to be repeated, and will be followed by a new opera in Hindustanee, entitled, "Leilah and Mejnoon," in the preparation of which the Management has, we learn, spared neither labour nor money. Leilah and Mejnoon are the Hero and Leander of Oriental romance, the poetry of whose hearts has been wedded to verse by every Mahomedan writer of note. The constancy and sincerity of their loves has passed into a proverb among Eastern nations. Apart from the other attractions of the evening's performance, no native play-goer can withstand the sovereign charm implied in the very name of the new opera announced for to-night.

Rewards to Learned Brahmins.—Messrs. Gowroba Narayen Bhenday, Madhava Chundroba, Janardun Purshotum Naique, Purshotum Venkoba Poy, and Baba Ramchundra, Purob Parputdas to H. H. Shrimuth Bhovanundrateerth Swamee of Kashimuth Savasthan, have received information in Bombay, through a mandate, dated Cochin, 12th October 1873, that Vedmoortee Narayen Apabhut, Krishnabhut, Vamon Mahadhavabhut and Govindbhut, four Gowd Brahmins of Shahpoor, near Belgaum, who were on a pilgrimage to Ramasheer, happened to be in the Moth at Cochin and underwent examination in the shastras, which they passed in a creditable manner and were each therefore presented by H. H. Shreemut Bhovanundrateerth Swamee with necklaces of diamonds and rubies. In the same way these four Brahmins on their going to Shree Anant city, on a visit to Shree Padmanab, the Maharajah Ramrajah of Travancore convened a meeting of the learned shastrees and were examined in the shastras and were presented with gold wristlets in appreciation of their learning. They also received similar honours from other Rajahs.

THE BARODA POST OFFICE CASE.

Letter from the Superintendent of Jail, Ahmedabad, No. 368, dated 27th September 1873, submitting for the consideration of Government a petition prepared by Messrs. Cragie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, on behalf of the prisoners Ardasheer Cursetjee, Jamsetjee Heerjee, and Sorabjee Muncherjee.

Letter from Messrs. Cragie, Lynch, and Owen, dated 29th September 1873. The following is the Resolution of Government on the above.

Resolution.—On a perusal of the proceedings in this case, His Excellency in Council is pleased to remit a portion of the sentence passed upon the prisoners, and to direct that prisoner No. 1 (Ardasheer) be sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 (Jamsetjee and Sorabjee) to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months each. Petitioners should be told that their case is not entertained in the form of an appeal.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The barque Hiawatha, 604 tons, Captain Umness will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

The barque Jane, 279 tons, Captain J. H. Butot, will sail to-day in ballast for Chittagong via Cochin.

The s.s Kurrachee, 346 tons, Captain G. M. Beyts, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

The s.s. Oorun, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 30th instant from Coast and Cutch with one hundred and eighty deck passengers.

The s.s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour on the 30th instant from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and one hundred and sixty deck passengers.

The barque Hesther A. Blanchard, 502 tons, Captain J. Hardy, arrived in harbour on the 30th instant from Rangoon (August 14th) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

The s.s. Boadicea, 865 tons, Captain T. Anderson, will sail to-day for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with Mr. Richard Broughton as a passenger, and the following cargo:—5,420 bales cotton, 575 bales wool, and a general cargo.

The Rubattino Co.'s s. s. Arabia sailed yesterday for Europe with the following passengers;—For Genoa—Col. and Mrs. J. W. Tughe and child; Captain Geo. Chalmers; Mrs. Wright and child; Mrs. Wilson and child; Lieut. J. R. McCullogh, R. E.; Lieut. and Mrs. M. W. Rogers, R. E.; and Col. J. W. Tughe's two servants. For Leghorn—Mr. P. Guerrierri. For Aden—Messrs Soondarjee Mooljee, Pallonjee Manockjee, and 3 deck passengers.

The P. and O Co.'s s.s. Australia, 2,387 tons, Captain J. S. Murray, which arrived in harbour on the 30th instant from Southampton (October 2nd), via the Suez Canal, with the English Mail, brought the following cargo:—18 boxes specie, 38 packages silver bars, 1 box flag staff, 155 packages wine, 1 case cigars, 1 package paper, 1 case sponge, 1 bag coffee, 1 package carriage 3 packages ivory, 114 packages unknown, and 11,195 packages merchandise

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water.		November.		Low Water.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.			H. M.	Ft. In.
8 28 m	5 0	Saturday	1	2 3 m	3 9
9 8 a	4 4			2 57 a	4 11
9 14 m	5 8	Sunday	2	3 5 m	4 6
10 0 a	5 9			3 40 a	6 7
9 56 m	6 0	Monday.....	3	3 56 m	4 11
10 43 a	6 11			4 18 a	7 9
10 34 m	6 2	Tuesday.....	4	4 42 m	5 1
11 25 a	7 7			5 54 a	8 8
11 15 m	6 1	Wednesday ...	5	5 26 m	5 0
.....	.....			5 35 a	9 0
0 9 m	7 9	Thursday	6	6 8 m	4 7
11 51 a	5 9			6 14 a	8 11
0 52 m	7 6	Friday	7	6 50 m	3 11
0 31 a	5 1			6 53 a	8 4

Moon—Full, 4th, 8h. 38m. P.M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—2ND NOV.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 281 and 349.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 311 and 320.
Anthem—I will lift up mine eyes.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (Celebration), Sermon. Hymns 137 and 181.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 24, 255 and 300.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 181 and 311.
11-55 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Anthem—'Blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel' (Kent.) Hymns 342 and 328. Offertory for ordinary Church purposes.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, BONAFORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 181 (Soldiers of Christ) and 262 (How bright those glorious spirits shine.)
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 297 (O happy band of pilgrims), 255 (Who are these like stars appearing), and the All Saints' hymn "Spouse of Christ."
The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATHEPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon, in Hindustani.
9 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon, in Tamil.
3 P.M.—Tamil Service.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, in Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, in English. Hymns 210, 139, and 15.
The offertory will be devoted as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Hymn 22, (Tune Bethlehem.) No. 306.
Hymn 106, (Tune Mariner's Hymn.) No. 327.
Hymn 28, (Tune Warrington.) No. 43.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Hymn 78, (Tune Harrington.) No. 102.
Hymn 26, (Tune Gethsemane.) No. 287.
Hymn 168, (Tune Crasselius.) No. 10.
Anthem—Like as the hart desireth the waterbrook.
Collections for Church expenses.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.—Communion. Hymns 1, 378, 375 and 31.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.—Psalms 65 Hymns 1 and 18.

BAPTIST CHAPEL.

Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club.
Divine Service in the Morning at 11 A.M., and in the Evening at 6 P.M.
Prayer Meeting on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, commencing at 7 P.M.

THE SALT BILL IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council met at Bombay yesterday in the new Council Hall, Secretariat.

Present:

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.
The Hon. A. Rogers.
The Hon. J. Gibbs.
The Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy.
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft.
The Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee.
The Hon. J. K. Bythell.
The Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson.

Mr. Nugent (Acting Under-Secretary to Government) presented the following papers to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, conveying the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General to the Bill to legalize certain payments made from the proceeds of the fees levied under Bombay Act IX. of 1863.

2. Letter from the Secretary to the Waee Survajanik Sabha, dated 8th October 1873, relating to the Salt and District Municipal Bills.

3. Petition from the Waee Survajanik Sabha, without date, relating to the Salt Bill.

4. Petition from the Proprietors of Salt Works and Merchants in Salt of Talooka Penn, dated 24th October 1873, relating to the Salt Bill.

4a. Ditto from ditto of Talooka Oorun, relating to the Salt Bill.

His Excellency the President—Before we proceed to the first order of the day, which is the third reading of the Salt Bill, I think it is due to the Council, and to the Government itself, that I should make a few observations with relation to the requisition which has been presented to the Sheriff of Bombay to call a public meeting to protest against the passing of the Salt Bill, and also to protest generally against the undue haste with which this Council is proceeding with measures of legislation. I do not wish that we should be accused of want of respect to gentlemen holding the position in Bombay of many of the requisitionists, but I think it is right and proper for me to take the opportunity of pointing out the real position of affairs. In the first place, I think I may safely say that than this one there are few Legislatures regarding which the public are given more opportunities of criticisms upon proceedings. Here, when any Bill is before the Council, the public are at perfect liberty to come forward and either tender their advice or their objections upon particular points. The rules by which this Council is guided in its procedure are exceedingly favourable to the public. First of all, a Bill must be originally published in the *Government Gazette* a certain time before it is introduced, and as a rule the time given by this Government exceeds, I believe, the time which it is actually bound to give. The next step in the history of a Bill is that it is referred to a Select Committee after it is introduced. That Committee often sits for a very long time, and all persons who are interested in the Bill have then an opportunity of appearing before the Committee with objections and suggestions as to what should or should not be inserted in the measure. The Select Committee make known their report to the Council, and the suggestions which it contains are seldom disregarded. The public are given every opportunity to make themselves acquainted with that report, and may submit what remonstrances or objections they please before the Bill is considered in general committee of the Council, which is the next important step in the progress of the Bill. When this Council considers a Bill in detail, I do not think its conduct renders it liable to the accusation of stifling the freedom of debate, and I certainly think that I cannot be accused of so dealing with any measure that comes before the Council. I have sometimes thought that too much laxity is allowed in our discussions, but at the same time I believe that free and unformal remarks often assist to get Bills into shape quickly besides promoting good feeling amongst the members of Council. Certainly I think the unofficial members of this Council will bear me out, that occasionally when I have taken the part of the opposition I have rendered them some assistance in carrying their amendments. (Hear, hear.) Even if nothing of what I have stated were the case, still the public have an ultimate recourse to the Governor-General in Council, who can have no bias either on one side or another, and will be always ready to listen to whoever addresses him on matters of public moment. Therefore, taking all these things into consideration, I think it must be admitted that the rules of the Council give every facility to the public for becoming acquainted with the legislation which is carried out in this Council. Complaints have been made with regard to our mode of doing business, but the reason why we hold meetings of Council on successive days is obvious. When we meet in Bombay it is sometimes difficult for members of Council to attend, and when we meet in Poona it is always difficult for gentlemen engaged in Bombay to give us their assistance. It would be inconvenient to them to be called to attend Council meetings frequently with only short intervals between the meetings, and therefore it has been our practice to do as much business as we can in consecutive days. This is a mode of procedure which, I am sure, has met with the approval of this Council, and until we are otherwise informed I think we should adhere to the practice. Perhaps it may be as well to review the Bills which have come before us this year, and to the consideration of which we are indebted for the charge of undue haste in legislation. One of the earliest Bills which we had for consideration was a Bill to amend the Municipal Act of Bombay. This was a very important measure, and was intended to secure at as early a date as possible the efficient working of that Act. Another Bill was the Cotton Frauds Indemnity Act, by which it was intended to legalize certain payments for objects which, though not coming literally within the scope of the Cotton Frauds Act, it doubtless was nevertheless intended should come within it. Another Bill was the Burial Grounds Bill, which was introduced to the public notice before I came here. Very strong feeling was excited about that Bill in the minds of the different parts of the community, and when it first came before the Council after my arrival I myself proposed, and got the Council to consent, to certain modifications. It still, however, was in the minds of many people open to objection, and it stood over for several months until it came before us again. It was then understood that the native members of Council were still opposed to the measure. By a long and patient discussion we were enabled to modify it to such a degree that it passed through this Council without any opposition. The next Bill was for the legislation of the levying of tolls upon the roads and bridges in the Presidency of Bombay. A great public outcry was raised against that measure, and perhaps the most favourable description that can be given of that outcry was that it was both unintelligent and uninformed. The Bill was meant to do nothing more than give a legal footing to what had been going on for several years, and which was a part of the policy of the Supreme Government. An attempt was made to make the people believe that tolls were to be levied upon roads and bridges everywhere in the Presidency, but the fact was that the whole disposition of the Council was to reduce these tolls. As far as most of us were concerned we would have been willing to do away with these tolls altogether, but as no one was able to point out a better means for collecting the money which was required for the purposes of the Act, we were compelled to pass it. Another Bill was the Bill respecting the examination of steam boilers throughout the country. That again was the mere extension of a law already existing in Bombay. Engines have been set up in different parts of the country, and it was considered right by the Executive Government that the mofussil should be granted the same protection with regard to boilers as was granted in Bombay. It cannot be said that the persons interested had no means of learning the scope of the measure. The machinery set up in the Presidency is generally speaking in close communication with Bombay by rail. The people connected with that machinery did make representations, and unquestionably the Bill was modified very considerably before it was passed. So much for past legislation. We now come to the Bills which we have before us to-day. The first is the Salt Bill, which is the cause of the public meeting that is now about to be held. The gentleman whose name heads the list of requisitionists is a highly respected member of Bombay society and was not so long ago the occupant of a seat in this Council, and he as well as others in the list whom I could name are, I believe, large salt manufacturers. It is certainly unfortunate for these gentlemen that a due protection of the public revenue cannot be reconciled with their personal interests. In England if the Government were legislating upon a matter of excise, I do not think that they would look for the best assistance from the great gin brewers of England or the whisky manufacturers in Scotland and in Ireland (Laughter.) Unfortunately it is not to be wondered at that our views regarding articles of excise like salt should differ from those held by persons interested in its production. Therefore it may be that we find Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and other salt manufacturers opposed to us in the matter of this Bill. There can be no doubt that during the last number of years back salt smuggling has prevailed in Bombay Presidency to a very considerable extent, and especially in this city of Bombay. It is the duty of Government to protect the general revenues from fraud. Of course in doing so it is our duty to guard against doing anything unfair, but nevertheless it is a duty which, while the law remains in its present state, must be done. There are some people who object altogether to a tax upon salt, but that is a question which this Council has nothing to do with; all that we can do is to leave such a question to the Supreme Government and to take all reasonable and proper precautions for the protections of the public revenue. The next Bill which we had under consideration was the Mofussil Municipalities Bill—a measure which has been for a long time, in one shape or another, under the consideration of Government. The Principles contained in it had long been pressed upon us, and accordingly we introduced it. Every opportunity was given to the public for remonstrance and for representation upon its details, and I think that the Council paid all due deference to the honourable member opposite (Mr. Munguldas) whenever he had any objections to urge. We showed equal deference to the gentleman who now heads the list of requisitionists when he held a seat in this Council and expressed himself fully upon points affected by the Municipal Act of Bombay. Next we had the Bill for the survey of steam vessels. That, no doubt, is a very complicated matter to deal with, but the Government of Bombay has this to say for itself, that the law upon the subject which we are endeavouring to amend was passed some years ago. Since the opening of the Suez Canal that law may have been found inconvenient to many people, but no representation to that effect was made to the Government by any person in Bombay. It is true that representations came from England from the Board of Trade; it may be equally true that these may have been founded upon representations sent from Bombay to that Board; but nevertheless I repeat that no representation was made to the Bombay Government directly. Had there been, we should very probably have attended to the representation, just as in the Bill which came originally before the Council the alterations suggested by the Board of Trade were embodied. I may say that shortly before leaving Poona I was requested by a telegram from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to postpone the final reading of this Bill until a public meeting called for its consideration was held. I agreed, and shortly afterwards certain gentlemen on the part of that meeting waited upon me, and I had then an opportunity of discussing the measure fully with them. The result of that interview will be that at the third reading of the Bill certain amendments will be submitted to the consideration of this Council. But even though these amendments were not to be submitted I was requested by the deputation to pass the Bill as it is rather than that it should be further delayed. The next Bill I will mention is the Wuttundar Bill, which you all know the history of. (Laughter.) It is understood that when we finish it at the present meeting it shall go again before the public. Finally, gentlemen, I think I have justified the proceedings of this Council, and in spite of the pending requisition and the pending public meeting which is to be held to judge us, I recommend the Council to go on with the business before it to-day without further delay.

The Council then resumed consideration of the Bill in detail.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I think your Excellency will agree that some alteration upon Section VII. is necessary. That section gives the Governor in Council authority to delegate to any person appointed under this Act the whole or any part of the powers vested in him by this Act. I think it would be very advisable to name the officers to whom these powers are to be given, and perhaps it would also be advisable to name the powers to be given to each officer.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—No notice of motion to this effect has been given.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I mentioned this matter during the last discussions in the Council, and it was agreed to hold consideration of it over.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I certainly remember the Hon. Mr. Bythell calling attention to the subject.

After hon. members had pointed out several sections which ought to be exempted from the operation of Section VII., the Council resolved to omit Section VII. altogether from the Bill; and to substitute "The Collector of Salt Revenue" for "Governor in Council" in line 1 of section XXII.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers proposed that the following words be added as clause 2 of Section XXXIV. of the Bill:—"Any fine imposed by the Governor in Council under the preceding clause shall in default of payment be recoverable by the Collector of Salt Revenue in the manner prescribed for the recovery of penalties in Section LIX. of this Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I hope the Council will again consider Section XXXIX., giving the Governor in Council power to forbid the removal of salt from any salt-work for any period between the 15th day of June and the 15th day of September in any year. All the petitioners urge that this section will be practically giving power to Government to stop the export trade altogether from Bombay to Calcutta during the monsoon.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Government would never close up a salt-work if it were bringing revenue to it.

The Hon Mr. Bythell—But the point is that the revenue is not that of the Bombay Government.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—But even imperial revenue we must look after.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—At the same time it must be borne in mind that the officers of the Salt Department in Bombay like to make their revenue returns as great as possible, and if they were impressed that smuggling took place during the monsoon they might make such strong remonstrances that the Government would forbid the entire export of salt during these months.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—If the Government of Bombay were to do anything to hurt the interests of the imperial Government it should soon hear of it.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—But the Government of India's interest will not be hurt, because other countries are prepared to supply Calcutta with salt if Bombay does not. The only effect therefore of closing salt-works in Bombay would be to injure local trade, and to take the gain that will be made by other countries out of the pockets of Bombay salt manufacturers. I believe that a gentleman passed through Bombay last hot season on a mission from the Khedive to see if a market could not be found in India for salt exported from the Bitter Lakes. It is therefore quite evident that Egypt is prepared to supply Calcutta if we do not.

His Excellency the President—What will the preservation of this section effect? We should not, I think, discourage local manufactories.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—One great object of the section is to save preventive establishments being kept up at salt works which are doing little or nothing.

His Excellency the President—If you suppress a salt work altogether you must pay the owner, according to this Bill as it now stands. If you suppress a salt work only temporarily why should you not give an owner proportionate compensation?

The Hon Mr. Bogers—A salt work would only be temporarily suppressed on the exports from it being found really too small to pay for a preventive establishment. If we do not get this section, any one who wishes to smuggle may come forward and say he wishes to prepare salt for export to Calcutta although he has not the least intention of doing anything of the kind.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—If the small salt work abides by the law, is it not the duty of Government to encourage him as much as possible instead of closing up every small avenue of trade?

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—It is generally in the monsoon months that salt is exported to Calcutta, and most of the salt manufactured at Matoonga finds its way to Calcutta at that season.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Perhaps the section might be left out.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—I do not think we should thus interfere with the rights of private owners. I do not think we could ever be justified in an act of such a description as closing up the Bombay and Calcutta salt trade.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—In all my experience I never saw a Bill containing a more stringent provision than this one.

His Excellency the President—I am inclined to think we may leave it out.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I am informed that the Government of India are very desirous of cutting down expenses, and if you omit this section they will be compelled to keep up a large unnecessary establishment.

His Excellency the President—Of course the Government of India are desirous to get the best revenue they can from salt; but we must bear in mind, on the other hand, that the letters and petitions which we have been receiving have all pointed to this section as too stringent, and also to the penalties as too severe. We have also here hon. members representing on behalf of the native and mercantile community, that the section is vexatious, and to such unanimous representations I think we ought to pay some attention.

The Council agreed to strike out Section XXXIX.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—With regard to Section XXXVI. I have a proposal to make, I which I hope will meet with the approbation of the public. In the course of the discussions upon this section, a great deal was said about the severity of preventing people from having a certain amount of salt in their possession because their houses happened to be within ten miles of a salt work, land customs station, Government salt warehouse, or a port or place declared and appointed for the import or landing of salt. The amendment which I now beg to propose will go far to do away with this alleged source of oppression upon the people. I propose that we strike out from lines 9 and 10 the words, "or from any Government salt warehouse." The large towns of Guzerat, such as Broach and Ahmedabad, will thus be exempted from any hardship, and as these towns contain large Hindoo families who, like my hon. friend Mr. Munguldas, are in the habit of storing large quantities of salt in their houses, the proposed alte

INDIAN ITEM.

Mr. J. Croom is, we understand, so dissatisfied with the views that have been expressed by the Press of this country as to the feasibility and value of his tiger-slaying armour, that he intends at no distant period, should he succeed in obtaining the sanction of the "powers that be," to put his invention to a crucial test and prove by ocular demonstration that his invention is all he claims for it. Whether Mr. Croom intends entering the tiger's cage himself, or making use of a calf as a substitute, we cannot at present positively state. If the expense of the trial is the only just cause and impediment for the delay in having this at present moot point settled at once and for ever we feel certain that if our Municipality will advance the coin necessary to defray the cost of the experiment and charge an admittance fee to the Park, of say four annas on the day of the contest, they will be pecuniary gainers instead of losers by the transaction. This is merely a passing suggestion by way of augmenting the finances of our hard-up Municipality.—*Madras Athenæum.*

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 29TH SEPT.

The Peshawuree Sirdars have been informed that those who will maintain as many sowars as they used to keep in the time of the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan will receive stipends at the old scale. Many of the Sirdars will be unable to present as many sowars as they had before.

The widows of the Peshawuree Sirdars petitioned the Ameer simultaneously that, after the demise of their husbands, the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan assigned separate allowances to them, the payment of which has been recently stopped along with the grant of allowances of their own, but as they are much in want of money, their allowces should be paid as soon as possible. The Ameer replied that their allowances should have been paid by their sons, but as they urge that they are very poor, orders will be given for the issue of their allowances.

An enmity exists between the people of Parwani and Salolangi tribes in the Kohistan hills, fighting accompanied with murder of several persons took place between them, and the Ameer has issued orders that as injury is caused to travellers by the latter tribe, their forts should be destroyed and hostages brought to Cabul.

A MONTH'S LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

We have before us a task at once monotonous, painful, and revolting. It is to record, for the benefit of the public, the monthly list of slaughter by rail, for the four weeks of September unprecedented in degree and variety. In August there were three "accidents," so called, for every five days. In the thirty days of September there have been in all thirty-six. We need not explain the dreary monotony of this work. Every newspaper reader understands that for himself. It is also painful, because we are all more or less concerned, either as travellers, shareholders, or workers on railways; and it is grievous to behold enormous sums of money thrown away at random in compensation for loss of life and limb, in making good the damage done to plant and stock, in costly law litigation, and all for the sake of what is called economy. It is, moreover, a just source of indignation to the tax-payer to reflect that he is compelled to contribute to maintain a costly staff of Government inspectors (let alone the salaries of the Board of Trade), and that for any practical result of the investigations and reports of these gentlemen, their scientific knowledge and "urgent recommendations," they might as well be men living in the moon. It is revolting because it discloses a miserable greed, and an entire callousness of conscience on the part of railway directors, railway companies, and the railway interest alike, and in the Government and Legislature a most unworthy and unwise cowardice. It is true that the situation may be accounted for by the circumstance that there are between one and two hundred railway directors in the House of Commons who uniformly band together, but that explanation does not improve the fact.

Sept. 2.—North Eastern Railway, near Hartlepool. Passenger train got off the line; three men killed, several injured. Cause, a defective wheel packed with sheet iron. The driver had been recently fined for driving too slowly.

Sept. 5.—Great Western. A goods train ran into a number of beasts, and then came into collision with another goods train.

Sept. 6.—Line from Helensburgh to Glasgow. A third-class carriage got on fire. No communication between passengers and guard. The former got through the windows as best they could, and were found lying about the line, six of them badly injured.

Sept. 8.—A train appeared quite unexpectedly on the line between Tamworth and Rugby. One woman run over and killed.

Sept. 9.—Cannon-street. Two carriages jumped off the line; traffic much delayed.

Same day.—Near Guildford. A bullock leaped over a low gate on to the line; seven carriages were turned over the embankment and shivered to splinters; three passengers were killed on the spot, suffocated or jammed to death; about fifteen were injured.

Sept. 10.—London and North Western, at Watforth. Passenger train left the rails where the points are placed, and one carriage was overturned; several person, injured, and many severely shaken.

Same day.—Great Northern, at Ardsley. Some empty tarriages were put unsecured on an incline, and ran into the Scotch express: three carriages smashed, several passengers injured, and driver, stoker, and guard badly shaken.

Sept. 11.—Great Eastern, near Sawbridgeworth. A goods train, to which was attached a waggon inscribed as defective and marked for repair, was proceeding on the up line; the waggon broke down, and caught a heavy passenger train on the down line: on side of this train was battered to pieces; many passengers severely shaken and cut with broken glass.

Sept. 12.—East Lancashire, near Bury. A collision between two goods trains. Both lines blocked and waggons smashed. One driver very badly hurt.

Sept. 13.—London, Chatam, and Dover, near Birchington station. Passenger train drove over a number of oxen; engine was thrown off the line; driver terribly bruised; passengers severely shaken. Cause, the animals got loose while being driven over a level crossing, and no danger signals were hoisted.

Sept. 15.—Caledonian line, near Glasgow. Passenger train ran into a mineral train which had been left planted on the line; one woman not expected to survive, thirteen passengers severely injured. Cause, gross negligence.

Same day, and same line.—Caledonian goods train was run into broadside by a North British train; great damage done; the guard was seriously injured. Cause, defective signalling.

Sept. 16.—Near Birmingham. A passenger train, while passing over some points, got partly off the line; no one severely hurt, but all shaken and frightened. Cause, defective working of points.

Sept. 17.—Between Preston and Liverpool, near Houghton. The express train from Blackburn ran into a luggage train which was in course of being shunted, it being perfectly well known that the express was overdue. About twenty passengers were hurt, or severely shaken and alarmed, but no one was actually killed. Cause, gross negligence, want of punctuality, and too much traffic.

Same day.—Great Eastern. Points not being closed, a cattle train left the metal and ploughed up the line, causing much damage and delay in traffic. Cause, negligence.

Same day.—Oxford and Bletchley Railway. Axle wheel of waggon broke, and with seven trucks left the line. A general smash ensued; broken carriages were strewed all over the line, and a telegraph post was knocked down: blockage for four hours. Cause, defective axle.

Same day.—A goods train from Bolton to Manchester started so laden as to project over the other line for the down traffic. Encountering the express from Manchester near Stone Clough every passenger carriage was in succession struck and injured. Cause, gross negligence of porters, station-master, and guard of goods train.

Here, it will be observed, we have already got eighteen catastrophes within seventeen days. On September 18 and 19 there was a lull, followed by an appalling outbreak.

Sept. 20.—At the Bristol terminus, where the points of the Midland and Great Western meet, a mail train of the former ran full into a passenger train belonging to the latter. As they were not at full speed no one was killed, but much damage was done. Cause, want of punctuality and gross negligence. Under a system where the trains of two large companies have a junction in common and habitually cross each other many times a day, the block system seems impossible in practice.

Same day.—Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln line. A passenger train was unhooked from the engine at Penistone, and ran down the incline at a fearful rate. A signalman, seeing something wrong, and naturally confused, turned it on to the Sheffield line. At Wortley it encountered a goods train laden with pig iron. Smash in every direction, carriages and trucks mounting one on the top of the other. Fortunately there were only three passengers; but all were seriously injured. Cause, gross negligence.

Sept. 22.—Midland Railway, near Kettering. A train ran off the line; metals torn up; traffic delayed for two hours.

Same day.—Passenger train from Chester was descending the tunnel under Birkenhead; the engine ran off the line and dashed against the tunnel wall. Passengers much shaken, but not seriously maimed. Traffic stopped for several hours.

Sept. 23.—A lull.

Sept. 24.—North British Railway, at Reston Junction. The early express train which leaves Berwick for Edinburgh at 4·30 A.M. was going at full speed, all signals being at safety, but struck a waggon which was left standing a little on the main line over a siding; engine damaged, and the panels and foot-boards of ten carriages knock d to bits; no loss of life. Cause, gross negligence.

Sept. 25.—A Midland excursion train from Leicester got off the line near New-street station; the van was thrown across both lines of rails; great damage and delay. Cause, over-used metal.

Same day.—London and North-Western, between Greenfield and Mossley. A bundle of cotton which had fallen from a train pulled one waggon off the line; twenty other waggons followed it, and the line was ploughed up for two hundred yards; great damage, delay, and many waggons smashed; no loss of life. Cause, negligence.

Same day.—Great Eastern, St. Ives. Through carelessness a pointsman ran a Midland passenger train into a siding on to some coal trucks; passengers badly shaken, and a good many had their teeth knocked out. The account stated naively, "No passengers were seriously hurt, but they were nevertheless very much alarmed, and fled the carriages in the greatest state of excitement." Cause, gross negligence.

Same day.—South Yorkshire, near Conisbro. A mineral train (signals being all right) dashed full into a heavy coal train. Much damage, but no loss of life. Cause, gross negligence and over-traffic.

Sept. 26.—This was a very fatal day. At Sykes junction, near Retford, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln joins the Great Northern. A coal train of the latter while passing the junction was run into at full speed by a cattle train of the former. The engine and fifteen carriages were thrown down the bank and smashed, and valuable cattle killed. Meanwhile, a goods train drew up, the signal being for once at danger, and was immediately run into by a mineral train from behind, which had not been warned. *Drivers*, guards, firemen injured. A fog was on at the time, but no fog signals appear to have been used. Cause, negligence and over-traffic.

Same day.—North Eastern passenger train from Stockton to Harrogate ran into a heavy goods train near Arthington. The crash was fearful. About twenty passengers were injured; half that number very seriously. The signals contradicted each other. Cause, gross negligence.

Same day.—North Eastern, Newcastle and Carlisle division. There was a collision between a mineral and a cattle train on a bridge of the river Eden more than 100 feet high. Part of the bridge was hurled down below; several waggons followed it, while others remained suspended. Cattle were killed; three men badly injured. Cause, gross negligence.

Same day.—Near Carnarvon. A passenger train ran over a porter's lorry which had been left on the line; no one was injured, but damage ensued; passengers had fortunately alighted. Cause, negligence.

Same day.—Great Eastern. A train of empty carriages was turned on to a siding at Fakenham, and came into collision with laden trucks, which in their turn were driven into a platform wall; much damage done, but no personal injury. Cause, gross negligence.

Sept. 27.—The Holyhead mail due at Crewe at 5·30 was half an hour late; left standing on a curve, it was run into by a goods train; a number or carriages were smashed, and though no one was killed nearly fifty persons were injured. The signals were against the goods train, but the morning being hazy the driver did not see them. Cause, negligence, unpunctuality, and want of fog signals.

Sept. 28.—South Devon Line, near Plymouth. A luggage train was set on fire, and a van laden with valuable furniture completely consumed.

Sept. 30.—The London and Glasgow express came up at full speed near Motherwell Junction, and dashed into a van which was being shunted on the main line; the engine was thrown down an embankment of thirty feet, and but for the accident of the coupling iron breaking the whole train would have followed it. The fireman was crushed to death, the driver badly injured, and many passengers severely shaken. Cause, criminal recklessness in shunting vans when an express is due.

Same day.—Great Western. Collison at Uffington between a fish and luggage train; no loss of life, but engine shattered, traffic delayed, and damage done. Cause, negligence.

Besides the above, two express trains had a very narrow escape from serious collision on September 13 and September 26, the one being near Beverley station, and the other on the Great Western, between Oxford and Didcot. Both were within an ace of running into luggage vans which had got off the lines. It will be observed that in this dismal list there is hardly one which can properly be called an accident, i.e. non-essential to the existing condition of things, not to be foreseen or prevented, occurring by chance, which means being caused by our ignorance of laws which we have no means of ascertaining. The reverse is the true state of the case: the real accidents would have been if the catastrophes in question had not occurred.

THE DUTCH EXPEDITION TO ATCHIN.

("TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

ON BOARD THE CELEBES, NIEUWE DIEP, OCT 5

A DETACHMENT of 350 troops, Infantry and Artillery, is on the point of starting for the war in Sumatra. A few months ago few well-informed Englishmen would have cared to be asked to give off hand a description of Atchin, its position, extent, and resources. Probably the interest excited by our own war on the Gold Coast will make us look with so much curiosity on the proceedings of the Dutch in a similar case that this will all be changed, and we shall know all about this remote and apparently undesirable corner of the world.

It is difficult to get exact information on the proposed conduct of the Expedition, but thus much may be relied on. The Home Government is confident in the success of the operations, and believes that the Atchinese already wish to make peace. The force is to consist of infantry and artillery, with only so many mounted men as may be necessary for orderly duty. The ordinary field-pieces will be horsed, but there will be also some small portable guns, which can be carried by men when required. The number of men is variously stated, but the most probable estimate appears to be 5,000 infantry, of whom not much more than one-third will be Europeans. No wheeled carriages are to be used, but all stores will be carried by men, and for this purpose it is said that 500 galley slaves are to be employed. The aptitude of the Atchinese for cutting the throats of all strangers is relied on to keep these compulsory sutlers from deserting.

The Expedition is intended to start from Padang, the chief town on the west coast of Sumatra, about the end of November; and it is hoped that four or five months at most will suffice to finish it. The present convoy is the last which will probably reach Batavia in time to take part in the war, but it is said that 1,200 more troops are to be sent out, and that 3,200 have already gone. Various nations are represented in this detachment; besides genuine Dutchmen, there are French, Belgians, Germans, and Danes. Their appearance at first sight makes one think that a good deal still remains to be done before they can be considered a crack corps. There are also two English doctors on board, who are bent on accompanying the Expedition and exploring the interior of Sumatra; their names are Dr. Mayo, of New College, Oxford, formerly director of the Alice Hospital, at Darmstadt; and Mr. J. C. Galton, M.A., of the same hospital.

Hospital ships have been provided by the Government, and sailing ships have been preferred in all cases but one to steamers. In seas likely to be infested with pirates there may be some inconvenience in this arrangement; and an English naval officer who is acquainted with those seas has remarked to me that a dilatory style of fighting is prevalent there; and that if the thing is allowed to drag itself on for a year or two, as is quite likely, the whole of the Indian Archipelago will be swarming with pirates. But the Minister of the Colonies has certainly made up his mind to carry the affair through with vigour, and the Governor-General is intrusted with full powers. Moreover there is a watchful Conservative Opposition, which has just failed to form a Government, and will keep a keen look-out for any failure.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMMISSION.

("TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, 3RD OCTOBER.

AN International Commission, charged to consider the tonnage question raised by the pretensions of the Suez Canal Company to fix its dues upon a scale different from that which it employed up to July, 1872, is about to meet at Constantinople. When the Porte was lately called upon by the Company and the Maritime Powers to interpret the deed of "concession" or charter to the Canal Company, it decided that the Company was authorized to levy the toll on the available capacity for merchandise of ships passing through the Canal, and that such capacity was to be determined by the best official system of measurement in use. The Porte further held that Moorsom's system of measurement was the one which gave with nearest approximation such capacity, and that therefore the Company was bound to levy the dues on the net tonnage of ships as determined by Moorsom's system of measurement. It added, however, that if the Maritime Powers or the Canal Company were unwilling to maintain Moorsom's system of measurement, it would be come necessary to convene an International Commission in order to fix upon some other and better method. Now, it happens that neither the Company nor the Powers have expressed a desire to abandon Moorsom's system of measurement. On the contrary, all the Powers adhere to it, and even the Company itself pretends that it is following that system. It would seem, therefore, that the Commission cannot have been convoked with the object of inventing a system to replace Moorsom's. Indeed, were that the object, Constantinople is obviously not the place best suited for the meeting of the Commission, but rather London, as being the great centre of scientific and practical knowledge upon the subject.

It may, therefore, well be asked what is the object of the present International Commission at Constantinople? The instructions just given by the Porte to its delegates (Rthem Pasha, formerly Minister of Public Works, and Salih Pasha, Port Admiral) are, unfortunately, only too ambiguous on this point. But common sense indicates that the only true object, consistent with the Porte's previous conduct, must be that of examining whether the Company is levying the Canal dues in accordance with the decision of the Porte—that is, to ascertain whether the Company is actually charging on the net tonnage of ships according to Moorsom's system—and perhaps also to take into consideration whether the deductions made by the various Governments to steamers for engine-room, coal bunkers, &c., might fairly be increased. If this shall be the business of the Commission, their task will be neither long nor difficult. The Company itself, while professing to be following Moorsom's method of calculating the tonnage of ships, curiously enough admits that it is adding about 30 per cent. to the gross tonnage of British ships; that is say, the Company measures a ship's internal capacity according to Moorsom's system, but immediately adds thereto 30 per cent., not according to Moorsom's system. With regard to finding another scale of allowances for steam-ships, the Commission would find a well-considered precedent in the system approved for the navigation of the Danube.

It is, however, doubtful whether the proceedings of the Commission will be allowed to go so smoothly as I have here indicated. The delegates of various Powers which have little interest in shipping, whose vessels are rarely seen in the Canal, will, it is apprehended, seem to support the Company's pretensions; and the French Government makes no secret of its intention to take the part of the Company, even to the prejudice of the commerce of France which inevitably must suffer with the rest of the world if an exaggerated system of calculating tonnage be permitted.

It may be assumed that the views of England on this subject are in accordance with her legislation, and with the due appreciation of the rights both of shipping and of those who employ their capital in constructing docks, light-houses, and canals for the benefit not only of shipowners, but for that of the commerce of the world. It is notoriously untrue that either the British Government or the British people desire that the Suez Canal Company should fail, or that the shareholders in that undertaking should lose the benefit of their enterprise. It is sometimes pretended that England is persecuting M. de Lesseps and his Company. So far from this being the case, no country is more interested in the success of the Suez Canal than the English people. It is true that, when the scheme was first proposed, and M. de Lesseps argued in its favour that it would rain the commerce of England with India, Lord Palmerston thought it right to object to the proposal, having such an object; but now that it is seen that neither M. de Lesseps's intentions nor our apprehensions are likely to be verified, no one has given a more hearty approbation to the Canal than the English. Nor is it believed that the British Government would oppose any fair increase to the amount of toll which would be sufficient to enable the Canal to prosper. But the addition of 50 per cent. through an arbitrary reading of the "concession" by M. de Lesseps, in the face of the declaration of the Porte, will justify the British delegates (Sir Philip Francis and Colonel Stokes) in opposing with the utmost determination the continuance of the late mode of levying the Canal dues, which is equally injurious to the Company and to the shipowners, by stopping the development of the traffic.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OCTOBER 11.

COMMUNICATED.—A "home ruler"—My wife.

SPORTING DEFINITION.—A Grecian nose—The straight tip.

A HAPPY THOUGHT FOR TRAVELLERS.

Railway officials, possibly, may not be strict grammarians, but there is little doubt that most of them are now well versed in accidence.

A TRULY BRITISH QUESTION.

Those peoples of Europe who talk broken Latin go by the name of the Latin races. Would it not be more correct to call them the Dog-Latin races?

A MISNOMER.

Advices from the Gold Coast report that King Coffee does not exactly answer to his name. He is anything but "berry" brown—in fact, he is "berry" black.

DAMAGES FOR DAMAGES.

To the wild Irishman and the flying Scotchman hath come to grief so often and so patiently endured by the tame Englishman. Let us hope that justice will be served out hot by the avenging juryman.

'ARRY AT SEA.

First Yachting Man.—"I thought her a very nice girl; so much *savoir faire*—"

Second Ditto (Royal Thames Y.C.).—"Fair? Ah, then it must be a sister, 'cause the one I mean's a reg'lar Brunette!"

WHOLESALE.

Swell Customer.—"Ya-as, this is neat. Augh, I'm wather 'xtwav'gant 'n 'Mbwellahs!—nevar go out without one—somebody's; and nevar go home with one—anybody's. Ya-as.. Now—ah—what do you charge for these by the gwoss?"!!!

HONORABLE MENTION.

Sheffield may, with good reason, appropriate to itself some well-known words of the Poet Laureate's, in his *Locksley Hall*, and boast that certain steel instruments, for the manufacture of which that town is famous, are "foremost in the files of time."

A FRIEND IN NEED.

Mr. Gladstone.—"My dear John, I congratulate you! Just in time to settle accounts with our black friend yonder!"

John Bright.—"H'm! Fighting is not quite in my line, as thee knowest, friend William; nevertheless——!"

POACHING MADE EASY.

Sportsman.—"Well, Jim, I hope you have not been in trouble for poaching this season?"

Jim.—"Not I, sir. The birds is brought up so tame for you gents now, that there beant no trouble, and precious little sport, in looking after them!"

HACKNEYED "HORRORS."

Whilst I am reading my newspaper at breakfast, my servant, who also reads hers, often interrupts me by asking me a question about some particular in connection with "that murder." What murder? I always skip murders. There is such a sameness about them all, and there are so many of them!

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

Madge.—"What *are* you looking so sorry about, Arthur?"

Arthur.—"*Multiplication!*"

Madge.—"O, I know all about *Multiplication!*"

Arthur.—"*Do* you! What's *twice ten*, then?"

Madge.—"O, *twenty-one*, of course!"

Arthur.—"No, it's not! It's only *twenty!*"

Madge.—"Ah, but everything's *vis*, you know!"

TRAGI-COMIC INTELLIGENCE.

A foreign gentleman the other day committed a rash act in an hotel at an English watering-place. He left behind him a scrap of paper whereon were traced the following words:—

"I have been drugged last night in my drink. I am disconsol. I am rob all mon Pargent and mon watch d'or. I take my life deliberate."

The newspaper paragraph which contains the foregoing inscription is headed "Tragical Death." Every instance of death is of course an event more or less tragical; but to render that epithet peculiarly apposite in any particular case, that case ought, one thinks, to be a case in which any peculiarity savouring of antithesis to tragedy is not very conspicuous. Broken English, interlarded with French, produces an effect which can hardly, in any circumstances, be regarded as other than comical.

STRONG-MINDED SOCIAL SCIENCE.

There are two subjects in connection with the rights of women, and their interests, which might have been discussed by the Social Science Congress, but have not.

Next year, perhaps, these omissions will be supplied; unless Progress shall have anticipated the Reforms which have failed to be advocated.

A paper then will, otherwise, perhaps, be read, urging the necessity for the enactment of a Permissive Prohibitory Marriage Bill, to limit the number of churches and other places licensed in any district for the celebration or performance of matrimony. In this essay will be pointed out and demonstrated the right of women to be protected from their own weakness, which makes them consent to be reduced to matrimonial slavery. Attention will also be directed to the need of a measure tending to limit the continually increasing population, which makes life less pleasant and more expensive every day, and will, if not checked, make posterity so numerous as to be a burden to itself.

An address will, perhaps, also be delivered by a lady endowed with superior strength of mind, suggesting the expediency of extending woman's mission by employing women, willing and able to officiate, in the capacity of executioner. For this step in the direction of progress might be advanced the argument that a task, in which all gentleness consistent with efficiency is desirable, would be wisely intrusted to the gentler sex. An additional suggestion that could be made is that in pursuance of analogy, which couples the opposite sexes in the antagonistic relation of marriage and that of dancing, Mr. Ketch should have his ministrations limited to female offenders, whilst the feminine finisher of the law should be appointed to finish it upon good-for-nothing men.

THE JOLLY PILGRIMS.

A committee has been established in France for the organisation of pilgrimages. Of these excursions it has promoted two regular old orthodox ones this year; pilgrimages to the Holy Land. Under its auspices, the cost of travelling, and of food and drink in Palestine, is regulated for the pilgrims. The newspaper paragraph containing the particulars above referred to, omits to state whether or no the Pilgrimage Committee makes any provision of proper reporters for those expeditions. No miracles have been reported to have occurred on any of the late occasions, when pilgrims have congregated at Paray-le-Monial and La Salette. None probably did occur for any reporters, provided for the purposes of reporting them, to report. "That may have been owing to the presence of other reporters, the Special Correspondents of British Protestant journals. These incredulous gentlemen may possibly have, by their mere attendance, prevented miracles, as sceptics present are said to prevent spiritual manifestations at a *seance*. But, touching spirits; by the forethought of a truly considerate Committee:—

"Pilgrims are recommended to carry arms, and to take a good flask of brandy to mix with water."

This adjunction of spiritual fortification the arms of the flesh is most judiciously prescribed; whatever heretical teetotallers and good templars may please to think. It seems quite to accord with the British popular idea of "the monks of old," with whom the ancient pilgrims were of the same kidney. Imagination depicts the modern pilgrims going on their way rejoicing in brandy-and-water, and singing the canticle, *Pocalum elevatum*, or the song of Walter de Mapes.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1426 Shahpore, Lihon—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR GALLE.

1214 Rajpoot, Andrews—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1220 British Princess, Reid—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR ORDER.

996 Lady Melville, Hanna—Volkart Brothers.
1293 Winged Hunter, Small.—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1261 Castlemaine, Pugh—The Captain.
1059 Coldingham, Bice—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
502 H. A. Blanchard, Hardy—Wallace & Co.
989 Red Cross, Garrick—Finlay Muir & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle, Wildash—W. Nicol & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.

2287 Australia, Murray—P. & O. Co.
1202 Pera, Methvan—P. & O. Co.

FOR JEDDA, HOODOODA, AND ADEN.

706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khulifa.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1307 Celia, Harris—W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR COAST, CALCUTTA, AND CHINA.

1463 Java, Avern, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1033 Nubis, Hall—P. & O. Co.
1727 Nizam, Barlow—P. & O. Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

763 Arabia, Martino—Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

970 Aretusa, Lunovich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR CUTCH VIA KURRACHEE.

475 Penang, Cotton—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1131 Arcot, Hutchinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
891 Arthur, Mitchell—W. Nicol and Co.
1209 Coromandel, Maiy—Mackenlay, Simpson and Co.
448 Corvette Zarsco, Correa de Silva (P. G. Boat).
1253 Golconda, Shallard—P. & O. Co.
130 Hercules, Robert.
1060 Killarney, O'Neill—W. and A. Graham & Co.
475 Sir B. Frere, Hammond—H. E. H. Dads.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR MAURITIUS.

281 Diamant, Courv—Shaboo Sedick.

FOR ADEN, JEDDA AND HOODOODA.

488 Fazel Carrim, Pead—H. A. C. Cadoo.

NOT FIXED.

346 Ada, Cassy—R. D. Cama.
289 Dione, Rus—The Captain.
132 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.
448 Hesperis, Randle—H. A. Sedick.
300 President Oursel, Richard—Edward Bandry & Co.
342 Marie, Goguen—H. A. N. Mahomed.
378 Northern Queen, McMillon—The Captain.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Turret Ship.)
300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
2187 Magdala, Jarvis—(Turret Ship.)
408 Sind (ordinary).

NOTICES.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

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EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

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Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE. WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ½ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a specialty, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., ¼ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

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PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES

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OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHITO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, or removing Hoarseness, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:

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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

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And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

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INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

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Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ...4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ " "

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